IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of the French War Steamer Montezuma.

Steady Advance of the Imperial Troops on the Capital.

Collisions Between the French and Mexicans.

Levying of Forced Loans on Foreigners.

Sketch of the French Admiral La Graviere.

MOVEMENTS OF FRENCH NAVAL VESSELS.

French side-wheel steam frigate Montezum arrived at this port from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 8th instant, at an early hour yesy morning. She came to anchor at the upper orage at Staten Island, and soon after saluted arned by the forts. Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, the er of the French naval expedition to Mexico, is adron is gradually leaving the Mexican ports, and w, lition are expected to arrive together. The Guerriere coming to New York to replace the frinte Bellone, now in our harbor, when the latter will resurn home. As soon as the Bellone leaves, Admirai and will hoist his pennant on board the Guerriere hich is one of the finest vessels in the French marine olk, as well as the Milan and Lavoissier, all very fine ressels of their class. They will touch here for coal isions and other supplies, on their way to Newfound.

The Pomene, so well known to New Yorkers

The frigate Montezuma was placed in quarantine im-mediately after her arrival, coming, as she did, from the aspected port of Vera Cruz, where a good deal of sickess prevails. It appears, however, that there is no sick board of this vessel-not a single case of fever When she left there were two or three cases of yellow

The French troops were gradually advancing towards ant collisions with Mexican guerillas, in which some men had been killed on both sides; but no serious fight ing had as yet taken place. In all the encounters the French are said to have had the best of the game.

The Montezuma is commanded by Captain De Russell-Flag Officer of the navy. She was built at Rochefort, her being laid down in June, 1841. Her engines were built at Arras, and are of 450 horse power. She is a wooden vossel, and was launched on the 28th of June 1843. She is pierced for fourteen guns, and in every re spect is considered a first class ship. Her crew numbers

The Montezuma reportaleft in the harbor of Vera Crus the United States ship Potomac. All well.

Our Vera Cruz Correspondence

VERA CRCZ, April 24, 1862. The Shooting of General Robles-Reappearance of Marque:—Reactionary Banditti in Possession of the Roads— Doblado Laying Forced Loans on Foreigners—The Mexi-cans Dissatisfied with England—Operatic Movements kness Among the Invaders, &c., &c. Our advices from the capital are to the 12th. A courier

m Oriza ba had just arrived, and there was great conternation in the palace; but the exact nature of the exitement was not known when the mail closed, although sted from the withdrawal of the French troops from acan. The Hon, Thomas Corwin had gone to the nt to advise on some grave matter. By the way, it is ted by several letters from the capital that Mr. Coryou will have had the details ere this reaches you. rives grounds for a hope the Mexicans cherish that he United States must inevitably come to their relief. w but there is a large party forming in favor of Euro peanintervention with any form of government that can give peace to the country. Those who hold out for Mexico to govern herself now go with the government; but those

The shooting of Gen. Robles still continued to agitate the people of Mexico. Gen. Robles was taken the first of this onth, while travelling with his servant near Tehuacan It is supposed he was on his way to Orizaba, where some nily reside. He was taken prisoner and carried to San Andres Chalchicomula, where he was shot by orde Gen. Zaragoza. Great efforts were made to save his life but all to no avail. Considering Gen. Robles was invited to Mexico by Doblado, with the object of making him Minister of War, and that he was afterwards ordered to seave the city as a dangerous character, this shooting him when seized in the capacity of a quiet citizen seems to have been a rather bloodthirsty act. Several liberal journals in the interior have declared it a plain assassition of the property of the proper

any new revolt.

Marquez, who was announced to have been "thoroughly and completely" defeated at Littlabuaca a few weeks since, has again turned up in strength. He fell upon the garrison of [quala, and put all the officers to the sword. He next came up near Mexico, and defeated a government force near Las Cruces, and now we just hear that he fell upon the ex-Governor of Puebla, General Alstriste, at Metamoros Izucar, defeated his force, took Alatriste and several of his officers prisoners, and shot them on the fibit.

several of his officers prisoners, and shot them on the gipt.

The road to the interior is again in the hands of the reactionary banditti. Colonel (now Brigadier) Lane, who has been commissioned by Doblade to form 2,000 cavairy in the Fajio, left Mexico with his servants for his post. He writes from Queretare that he had the greatest difficulty in reaching that point, owing to the number of reactionary bands scattered over the country. The high road was lined, and he had to take his road through hariendas and over mountain paths; still, even there, he found those follows in swarms, who were seizing the administrators of haciendas and carrying them off for ransom. He says it was a miracie he got through alive. No mails reach Mexico by the diligences. Indian runners have to be employed, who go entirely by trails and through poor districts.

Mexico by the diligences. Indian runners have to be employed, who go entirely by trails and through poor districts.

Doblado, finding the forced lean coming in slow, lately put \$600,000 on a few capitalists in Mexico, and made them "e-me down!" with the money. He is now talking of ordering the contingents in from the States. If he does this the capitalists will have a lively time finding money to pay them; for it has got to come from these who have, of which circle the government rarely forms one. Imprisonments continue, and the jails are craismed.

Funny enough, the Mexican writers are calling out, "perfidious Ablon." They cannot believe Sir Charles Wyke was acting in good faith. They think a man, to act as he has done, must be either a great fool or a great knave, and they suspect the latter. They are wrong in their suspicions.

err suspicions.

An agent of the London Mexican bondholders has been

he may be able to give some good information to his principals.

The part of the opera company of Max Maretzsk that went to the interior with Albertzsk that went to the interior. The Misses Maretzsk were at San Lius Potosi on the 17th uit. They had been well received in the interior. The Misses Natalie (*specially Inex) have been great favorites, and the interior people do not seem disposed to let them go. They were about to proceed to Zacatecas on a six weeks' engagement. They spoke of leaving the country by the packet of June next; but I suppose they will yet go to Aguiascalientes and Guadalajara.

The sickness in this place continues with unabited violence. A great many foreigners have clied with the vomito. The French medical officers have suffered severely, some three or four having died, and others are yet in precarious situations. For this disease the native doctors are preferable to all others, unless it be foreigners of very long residence. The English have lost eighteen privates and one officer out of the one hundred and fifty men left here when the main force sailed, six weeks ago. The French have lost a large number, both of officers and men. This scaces on will be a terrible one in the annals of Vera Cruz; for this is just the beginning of the sickly eason.

board the frigate Monteguma, as reported in the HERALE

cord of his own, but can boast of a name celebrated in the naval anna's of France for conducting important negotiations with the Spanish American republics on behalf to doubt the whole of America would soon be lost to Spain, it was the father of Rear Admiral Jurien de La reign Affairs, confided the delicate mission of showing the French flag to those newly born republics, and of preparing beforehand these relations which might be formed with them when Spanish domination should have defini-France with the Renommee and the Centaure. It would not be without interest, under existing circumstances, to follow, in the "Souvenirs d'un Amiral," the recitatof that campaign, which lasted nearly a year. The officer of the Restoration was then a witness in Spanish America of the disorders and political faults which, forty years later, It was already everywhere dictators, withou

name. It was already everywhere dictators, withou force, who disputed for the government of republics without liberty. Already, also, among those alternations of anarchy and military government might be remarked, either at Buenos Ayres or at Peru, the last remnants of the first elements of that monarchical party on which the three interfering Powers appear now to reckon at Mexico and Vera Cruz. At Buenos Ayres, some time before the arrival of the Renommes and Centaure, the republican authorities had deliberated on raising a throne, and seating the Duke of Orleans on it. Buenos Ayres, nevertheless, remained a republic, and it was England that rather required that result, as she did not like that a French prince should reign over La Plata.

In selecting Admiral de La Graviere for the command of this very important expedition the Emperor Napoleon has displayed his usual prudence and diplomatic discrimination. The Admiral is an officer of great experience, besides being naturally given to much study and reflection on all matters and novel circumstances or conditions connected with his profession. He is the author of two or three haval books of repute, the latest of which is noticed in a Paris letter, dated on the 2d of August, thus:—"Admiral La Graviere, in one of his works, asks what will be the influence of steam upon blockades? With sailing vessels as blockade was often broken. Sometimes the weather drove the blockading squadron out to sea, or a thick fog came on and forced it to keep well clear of the enemy's ports. Currents had to be guarded against, as well as sudden changes of wind, which might at any moment bring the vessel under the five of a hostile battery. With steam these dangers are greatly modified, if they have not altogether disappeared. Blockades will for the further of the mean had been any state of the exterior forts. But the new vessels, if they do not require the same delicate handling and constant anxiety in regard to the weather, are not so independent as the old saining ships. They are slav

THE TROY RELIEF COMMITTEE met at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. Thomas Tileston in the chair. The business transacted was mostly of a routine character, mendable zeal. General Wetmore stated that he had sent a copy of the appeal for aid to the Mayor of Troy, and had received the following reply, which was

PROSTER M. WETRORE, Esq. —

DRAR SIR—Your kind and friendly note was received this morning. By the same mail came a substantial proof of New York's generosity, in the form of a draft for \$3,000, signed by Mr. Williams, your treasurer. I cannot allow even a Sunday to pass without acknowledging on behalf of our citizens—many of them sorrowing ones—those evidences of the generous, sympathizing beart and liberal hand of your noble metropolis. The euclosures in your letter and the columns of your newspapers show the thorough and earnest manner in which your citizens have entered upon the task of relieving the needs of sufferers by our recent fire. There have been thus far 1,000 applicants for relief. It is the aim of the committee, while relieving cases of present need, to give help in such a manner that persons may be enabled to help themselves. To this service several citizens are lending their time and attention, while in every ward soliciting committees are busily at work, i think the plans of the work are the best that could be advasted; and of the faithfulness with which they will be carried out there can be no doubt. Clothing, provisions, &c., will be distributed by a committee of ladies.

Trey as a city will soon be up and on again—showing in a few years but little trace of our present calamity, yet individuals will suffer long and deeply. Not only are the poor affected, but those who are in easy circumstances are thrown struggling back to the confines of poverty. There is ample room for the disposal of all the hand of liberality may contribute.

Our committee will endeavor to keep you advised of

played by yourself and the gentlemen associated so nobly in relieving distress in a sister city, I beg to subscribe

myself, very gratefully and respectfully, yours, JAMES THORN, Mayor. It was stated over \$14,000 had already been collected and that arrangements had been made to purchase sewing machines from a New York firm for haif cost, to be forwarded to those who had lost their sewing machines by the fire. The committee adjourned to Monday next.

WELCOME TO RETURNED PRISONERS OF THE SEVENTY-

MINTH (HIGHLAND) REGIMENT .- A patriotic Scotchman writes to us, suggesting that as the members of the Seventy-ninth regiment, who have been so long confined in Southern dungeons, are shortly to return home, some public reception should be prepared for them as a reward for the pluck and courage evinced by them on every occasion. The idea is a good one, and will doubtiess be acted upon by the friends of the Seventy minth in this city.

FATAL FALL FROM A NEW BUILDING .- John Gilmartin. aborer, died at the New York Hospital yesterday from the effects of injuries accidentally received by falling from the new building, corner of Fearl and Beekman streets. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest upon the body.

(not Howes), the Boston school teacher, who attempted to commit suicide about a week ago by cutting his

threat, has become so demented that his removal to the Lunatic Asylum is recommended by Dr. Kennedy.

AN UNENOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED AT FORT RICHMOND.—Coroner Henry B. Goold, of Richmond county, held an inquest at Southfield, Staten Island, yesterday. beld an inquest at Southfield, Staten Island, yesterday, upon the body of an unknown man, found drowned in the vicinity of Fort Richmoud. The body appeared to have been in the water two or three weeks, as the features were greatly disfigured. The deceased appeared to be a man between forty and fifty years old, middle size, black hair and well dressed. He had on a black coat and vest, striped pants, new boots, a gold ring on each hand and seventy-five cents in his pocket, together with a small piece of a leck belonging to Herring's safe, No-8,837.

RECOVERY OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY .-- It will be grati-Autories of the District Attorner.—It will be gratifying to the citizens of New York to know that District Attorney Hall has entirely recovered from his recent serious indisposition. Mr. Hall was in attendance at his office yesterday, and has re-entered upon the discharge of his official duties.

Personal Intelligence.

E. A. Stebbins and J. Smith, of Boston; J. Broker, of Wisconsin; J. F. Young and wife, and C. G. Haight, of New York, and Mrs. J. W. Hale, of Newburyport, are stopping at the Albemarle Hotel.

capt. Beggs, of the United States Navy; Capt. Clark, of the United States Army; M. B. Goodyear, of New Haven; Mrs. John C. Fremont and family, from Little Neck, M. Higginbotham, of Oneida; Mrs. A. C. Hazard, of Enfield; H. W. Hastings, of Albany; J. S. Wetheral, of San Fran-cisco, and A. Pollock, of Washington, are stopping at the Astor House.

Astor House.

E. C. Jones and Mr. Ten Eyck, of the United States Army; R. B. Coleman, of Niagara Falls; A. McDowell, of St. Louis; F. Adams, of Washington, Mr. Anderson and wife, of Montreal; L. Buicz and son, of Havara; C. Higbee, of Massachusetts; A. Neyhart, of Ithaca; E. Walker, of Eogansport; C. Ballow, of Mexico, and J. M. Elliott, of Lexington, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hotel.

F. E. Everett and wife, F. and E. H. Baker, and J. C. Ennes, of Boston; D. McCloskey, of Albany; T. A. Knick-erbocker and W. A. Black, of Troy; M. D. Hardin, of the United States Army; T. M. Reed, of Maine; J. Bakerman and D. A. Steddard, of England; F. Macdonald, of Portland; D. J. Justice, of St. Paul, and D. W. Horton, of Milwackee, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. Joseph Franch Franch

Mr. Joseph Frazer, who came pussenger in the Mexican schooner Zerro Colorado, from Tampico, which arrived at his port last night, is the gentlemen who so kindly asseted our soldiers who came from Texas to Tampico at he time of the traitor General Twiggar desertion from the old flag. Mr. Frazer supplied several of them with tunds from his own pocket by which to procure their passage to the United States.

Returns, official and unofficial, of the special election in the Ninth district, for member of Congress to succeed Gen. Logan, give Isham G. Haynis 82 plurality.

Fire in Manchester, N. H.

The above named distinguished French officer, Commander-in-Chief of the force lately operating in the Gulf of Mexico in the service of the Emperor Napoleon, arrived to New York yesterday morning from Yers Cruz. on Chestaut.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

THE RANKRUPT KILL

from the merchants of New York, asking for a genera

the citizens of Philadelphia for the same purpose.

NEGRO EMANCIPATION. Mr. SUMMER, (rep.) of Mass., presented petitions is favor of emancipating the slaves

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., offered a resolution that he Secretary of the Interior report to the Senate the names and number of vessels engaged in the slave trade for the Southern District of New York, and arrested,

since May, 1862; the names of the bondsamen; the amount of bonds and amount realized by the government. Also, that the Secretary of the Interior furnish the names of persons engaged in the slave trade for the Southern Instruct of New York; the amount of bonds, &c., and the amount realized by the government from forefutere.

Mr. Gurnas, (rev.) of all and the state shifting that the Secretary of War report to the Sonate the names of persons appointed on the staff, what officer and by whose recommendation appointed. All the relief of Robert Smail and others (colored), who recently delivered the relief was similarly to the state of the st

its life. The receiving is maniers—is it not? An extensive territory, once occupied by governments rejoicing in-allegiance to the United, and sharing largely in its counsels, his under aken to overshrow the constitution of the United States within its borders. Its Senators and representatives have within an from Congress. The old States government to support the national process and representatives have within an including the old States government to support the national process of the content of the content of the process of the content of the process of the content of the national governments, which, adopting the further pretentions of a contederacy, have proceeded to issue letters of marque and to levy war against the United States. So far has this displacement of the national government prevailed that at this moment, throughout this whole territory, there are no functionaries acting under the United States; but all are pretending to act under the newly established surgation. Instead of the cath to support the constitution of the Contederacy; and thus the rebollion has assumed a completeness of organization under the constitution of the contederacy; and thus the rebollion has assumed a completeness of organization under the most solemy sanction. Formers of fact, throughout the constitution of the contederacy and thus the rebollion of the contederacy and thus the rebollion will be supported an important of the Contederacy that the cold states governments have consed to exist, if each the contederacy and the contederacy has undertaken to doclare war against the United States. In support of this declaration it has raised armies, organized a navy, issued letters of marque, borrowed money, impresed taxes, and otherwise done all that it could is waging war. Its armies are among the largest ever marshaled by a slargle people, and at different places throughout a wide speak private of the United States. On the resident, been occlared in a state of blockade, and ships of foreign countries, and only lately an iron-cl

ber, during our Revolution, with the dipiomatic contreversy to which they gave rise, in the course of which Mr. Jefferson asserted the strongest ground under the rights of war. Mr. Summer then proceeded to say that in the examples of history, by which the Senate is to be guided on the present occasion, the embarrassment of Hercules is constantly repeated. There are paths to avoid as well as paths to take, and it will be proper for you to determine, under the lights of the past, how your course shall be directed. But there are considerations of policy, and I rejoice to believe of justice also, which prevent an illumination such as cannot be found in any of the instances of history. In determining what powers to exercise, you will be guided to a certain extent by the object which you seek to accomplish. Do you seek really the put down the rebeilm and to tread it out forever, or do you seek to accomplish. Do you seek as new and decisive weapon in the war which our country is compelled to wage, or do you seek in the path of the war which our country is compelled to wage, or do you seek in the path of the war which our country is compelled to wage, or do you seek in the path of the war which our country is compelled to wage, or do you seek in the path of the war which our country is compelled to wage, or do you seek in the path of the war which our country is compelled to wage, or do you seek in the war which our country is compelled to wage, or do you seek to the war of you refuse to use anything beyond the pastective, or only in name? Are you in carnest to strike this rebellion with all the force and the war which our country is compelled to wage, or do you seek to such a statute the past of the

perionce had uncreased his original aptitude for such questions, and mais this in sutherity, and he there is a wallen commiss."—In account of the test the interface of being able to treat the law of nations, has developed this very discrimination. He then proceeds to speak of Senations who have seemed to feel the importance of being able to treat the robots as "alten commiss."—In Second of the kentucky (Mr. Isavis) in his bill, has proposed to declare them so; and the Senator from Willowship (Mr. Isavis) in his bill, has proposed to declare them so; and the Senator from Willowship (Mr. Isavis) in his bill, has proposed to declare them so; and the second of a particular class. But all this is superiors. Robots with the second of the second of the second of war as much as if they were allen enemies. No legislation is required to make them so. They are so in fact. It only remains that they about be treated so; or, as according to the Becharton of Indispendence "that, in peace friends." Mark, now, the stages of the discussion. We have seen first, that in point of fact we are in the midst of a rebellion and in the midst of a war; and secondly, that in point of fact we are in the midst of a rebellion and in the midst of a war; and secondly that in point of fact were to both of these conditions, and that we may treat the people engaged against us as criminals or as centile, or, if we please, as both Pardon me if repeat these propositions, but it is seended to the proposition of the proposition of power. The power is ample and indubitable, being regulated in the one case by the rights of war. The direct them as the heart of the contitution, and in the other case by the rights of the registration of the contitution, and in the other case by the rights of the rights of war. The difference between the work of the right of the contitution, and in collation of the contitution of war. The difference between these was seen as a condition of the contitution of the contitution, and is condition; the right of the contitution, an

damages.

3. Reduction of the enemy, so that he shall be incapable of unjust violence.

4. Punishment of the enemy.

And in order to arrive at these results, the rights of war are ours, to be employed in our discretion; not forgetting that the property of every rebel, whether real or personal, is as justly lable to forfeiture as the property of a hostile prince is admitted to be by the rights of war. Such, in detail, is the object which is all contained in the idea of peace. In this work, it is needless to say, there can be no place for any sentiment of hate or any suggestion of vengeance. There can be no exaction and no punishment beyond the necessity of the case—nothing harsh, nothing excessive. It entity and part do become the conqueror more even than his victory. "The in time of peace the most good, and in time of war the least evel possible; such is the law of nations." These are the words of an eminent French magistrate at the installation of a prize court. In this spirit it will be our duty to assuage the calamities of the war, and especially to spare the hoofinsive population. But the tallest popules must drop. For the conspirators who organized this great crime great. They among of war, there can be no penalty of the conspirators who organized this great crime great. They among of war, there can be no penalty of the constitution of the national name more than any triumph of war or any skill in peace. God in his beneficence offers to nations, as to individuals, opportunity, opportunity, opportunity, which of all things is most to be desired. Nover before in history has he offered such as is now ours. Do not fail to seize it. The blow with which we smite an accursed rebellion will at the same time enrich and bless; nor is there any prosperity or happiness which it will not scatter abundantly throughout the land, and such an act will be an epoch, marking the change from barbarism to civilization. By the old rights of war, still prevalent in Africa, freemen were made slaves, but by the rights of war which I ask you to declare, slaves will be made freemen. Mr. President—If you seek indemnity for the past, and security for the future; if you seek the national unity under the constitution of the United States, here is the way in which all these can be surely obtained. Strike down the loaders of the rebellion, and lift up the slaves. Then will there be an indemnity for the past such as no nation ever before was able to win, and there will be a "security for the future such as no nation ever before enjoyed, while the republic, glorified and strengthened, will be assured forever, one and indivisible.

After Mr. Summer-concluded, Mr. Davis, (opp.) of Ky. offered an amendment to the third section, which disqualified persons guilty of offences named in the bill, that such persons also forfeit all right of citizenship. Rejected—yeas 8; nays 28.

Mr. Davis offered another amendment, to come in at the end of the bill, providing that all property forfeited

the end of the bill, providing that all property for eited by the bill shall first be bound by all debts to leval pergens.

Rejected—yeas 12; nays 26.

Mr. Powell. (opp.) of Ky., moved to strike out the eleventh section, which authorizes the President to employ and organize persons of African descent, as he may deem necessary, to suppress the rebellion.

Rejected as follows:—

YRAS-Messrs. Carlisle, Davis, Henderson, Latham, Pearce, Powell, Saulsbury, Starke, Willey, Wilson of Missouri,

Rejected as follows:—
YEAS—Messrs. Carlisle, Davis, Henderson, Latham, Pearce, Powell, Saulsbury, Starke, Willey, Wilson of Missouri, Wright—11.
NAYS.—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harrisa, Haward, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, TenEyek, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Mass.—25.

Mr. Henderson, (Union) of Mo., moved to strike out the first section and insort as a substitute, that any person hereafter convicted of treason shall suffer death or imprisonment, and all property forfeited during life. He argaed that we should not do any violence to the feelings of the border States if not absolutely necessary. He said there was a strong prejudice against some of the legislation of Congress. He should never sympathize with the rebellion, no matter what legislation was passed. But there was a strong prejudice against setting the slaves free among them; therefore, he left this provision out of the amendment. Loud complaints came against him from his own State for the votes he had given here, but he came here to do what he could to suppress the rebellion, and reunite the country, and would do what he could for this object. He was very sorry the Senaite refused to strike out the provision for arming the slaves.

Mr. Clark said there was not the least unkindness in the Senate toward the Senator or the border States. But, suppose white men were struck down by fever it was simply proposed to put negroes in certain positions to hold them. We could not allow the prejudices of anybody to prevail to cause the death or brothers and sons.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 12; pays 25—the vote being the same as the last, except that Mr. Cowan voted yea.

Mr. Davis offered an amendment at the end of the bill, that no slave shall be emmediated under this act until such slave shall be taken possession of by some agent of the United States, and being in transitu to be colonized.

Rejected.

agent of the United States, and being in transits to be colonized.

Rejected.

Mr. Sauleberr, (opp.) of Del., moved to strike out the ninth section, which provides that the President may, when he deems it necessary, issue a proclamation, and the siaves of such persons as persist in rebellion thirty days after the proclamation shall be freed.

Mr. Wheon, (rep.) of Mass., moved to amend the ninth section so as to make it imperative on the President to issue such proclamation.

After further discussion by Messrs. Fessexden, Wade, Whiley and others, the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1862.

IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE HUMPIERYS.

Mr. Bingham, (199.) of Ohio, from the special committee of the House, reported articles of impeachment against West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the several districts of Tennessee. There are several separate charges, in the name of the people of the United States, involving gross neglect of official duty, violation of the laws, endeavoring to excite reveits and rebellion, publishing the ordinance of secession of Tennesses, endeavoring to absolve the people of that State from their allegiance to the United States combining with Jeff. Davis and other evil minded per sons to overthrow the authority of the United States, &c. and demanding that Humphreys may be put to answer

and demanding that Humphreys may be put to answer the high crimes and misdemeanors charged against him, and that proceedings be taken for his examination and trial, as may be agreeable to law and justice.

Mr. Bingham said that these articles substantially embraced the statement heretofore made to the House, and, as no gentleman desired to discuss the propriety of adopting these articles, on his motion, under the operation of the provious question, the report was agreed to. On motion of Mr. Bingham, a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of five managers to conduct the impeachment, and that the Scante be acquainted with the action of the House, with a view of concurrent proceedings in the premises.

The House then want into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—Mr. Washburne in the chair—and took up the Navy Appropriation bill.

STRECH OF MR. BUTCHINS ON POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. HUTCHINS, (rep.) of Obio, prefaced his remarks by is contained. But to this ead it will not be enough to triumph over the rebellion; it must be a completely crushed that it cannot break forth, while its authors are not allowed to escape punishment—all of which may be accomplished only by such a bill as I have proposed. The reasons of policy, if not of duty, are controlling. But while all desire to see the rebellion completely crushed, there may be a difference with regard to the rights of war which abali be exercised. Some may be for a few; others

institution of slavery. He then advocated the bill heretofore introduced by him to equalize and reduce the
present and various incongruous rates of postage.

BYECH OF ME. RICHARDSON ON THE NEGRO QUESTOS.

Mr. RICHARDSON, (Opp.) of Ill., believed the strength of
the army sufficient to put down the rebellion, but the indications were that another and inferior race were to be
armed and uniformed, and placed on an equality with the
whites. The logislation of Congress is almost exclusively
with regard to the negro. They have abolished slavery
here, and to the contrabands rations are daily distributed. Where is the evidence that rations are issued
to poor white people? Supplies at the rate of \$144,000
per annum are distributed among the blacks. The white
people of Illinois are selling corn at eight cents per bushe
to pay taxes thus imposed upon them. They were employing negro teamsters, and isauing supplies to negroes,
paying in this district for them alone more than would
support the State government of lows, Minnessota, Michigan, Vermont, Connecticut, Maine, Rhode Island, New
Hampshire or New Jerssy. Not only here, but elsewhere, are negroes supported by order of the government, or through the quartermaster's order. Besides
these and other things for the benefit of the negro, you
propose to send to and receive from Hayti and Liberia,
duly accredited ministers. He repeated, Congress legislated almost exclusively for the negro; but what warethey doing for the children whose fathers have
falled non the battle field? Comparatively nothing. White
men are requiral to procure passes to enter our lines,
while negroes can onter them without such papers. He
asked, was it the purpose of the majority here to make
the negroes the equals of the whites? He briefly showed
that the history of the world had proved this impossible.
All these and kindred questions will have to be discussed
before the people the coming autumn. He hoped the
extreme men would be driven from the public councils
into places where they cou

in all their rights, including those of persons and property.

HE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED:

Various minor amendments to the Navy Appropriation bill, were discussed and adopted.

Forty-eight thousand dollars were appropriated for rent and expenses at Newport for a naval academy.

Before its adoption Mr. Moskell, (rep.) of Vt., said in reply to Mr. Webster, of the Committee of Ways and Means, that he did not propose to raise a question about the permanent location of the academy.

Mr. Skingwick, (rep.) of N. Y., remarked that the buildings at Annapolis are occupied as an army hospital, and until they shall be vicated the duties of the academy cannot be resumed there.

Mesers. Calveker, Webster and Crisvielle, all of Md., showed the superiority of Annapolis over Newport for an academy.

The first named offered a provise, which was rejected, that nothing in the act shall be construed to imply a change of permanent location.

Mr. Skogwick said, when the war is over the Secretary of the Navy might order the Academy to be restored at Annapolis.

Mr. Skogwick, (onp.) of R. L. said the Naval Academy

of the Navy might order the Academy to be restored at Annapolis.

Mr Shespield, (opp.) of R. I., said the Naval Academy as driven from Annapolis at the time when soldiers from Rhode Island were sent to Maryland to protect the loyal people of that State. He was opposed to educating young men for the navy at any place where troops had to be employed to keep disloyalty in check.

The committee rejected Mr. Cristeld's proviso, declaring the present location of the academy as merely temporary.

The bill was finally reported to the House and passed. It appropriates about \$38,000,000, including for pay of officers, seamen and engineers, \$11,617,000; repair and equipment of vessels, \$11,400,000; ordnance and ordnances stores, \$5,000,000.

Court of General Sessions.
Before Hon. Judge McCunn.
INDICTMENTS FOR VIOLATION OF THE SUNDAY
LIQUOR LAW.

The Grand Jury came into court at noon yesterday and presented indictments against the following persons for violating the Sunday Liquor law:—

violating the Sanday Liquor law:—
Honry Abrens, 228 Church street,
Fred. Abrecht, 31 Whitehall street,
Herman Abrens, 90 Grand street,
Herman Abrens, 90 Grand street,
Joseph Brooks, 444 Broome street,
Joseph Brooks, 444 Broome street,
James Bailey, 53 Watts street.
Patrick Burns, 41 Worth street,
Claus Bamman, 369 Greenwich street,
Arthur Earrett, 16 Leroy place,
James Benson, 88 Grand street,
Mary Chamberjain, 139 Greene street,
George W. Chadsey, 212 Broadway,
William Crase, 28 Thomas street,
Henry Clausen, 177 Spring street,
Henry Carke, 189 Laurens street,
Henry Corts, 93 Mercer street,
Henry Dunkamp, No. 2 York street,
Francis Ellis, 228 Church street,
Lewis Ehring, corner of Laight and Greene Francis kills, 228 Church street.

Lewis Ehring, corner of Laight and Greenwich streets.

Herman Enkin, 55 Mercer street.

Thomas Fitzsimmin, corner of North Moore and Wash

ington streets.
John Fechimuller, 353 Greenwich street.
Geo. Fink, No. 8 Jay street.
Claus Fink, 183 Laurens street.
Jacob Gutchen, 225 Church street.
Jacob Gutchen, 225 Church street.
John Grossman, corner Greenwich and Hubert streets.
John Gashard, 25 Leonard street.
Jacob Gerker, 36 Lispenard street.
James Graham, 17 West Houston street.
Henry Guerken, 103 Thompson street.
Michael Kennedy, 20 Clarke street.
Wm. Kirk, 17 New Bowery.
Fredk, Kuhlman, 24 Jay street.
Henry Hardekoft, No. 7 Marrison street.
John Holnarp, 47 West Broadway.
John Holnings, 552 Broome street.
Edwin Hall, 533 Broadway.
John Holnifecken, 42 West Honston street.
Thos. Hiligan, 56 Grand street.
Diederich Hines, 18 West Houston street.
Geo. Johnson, 71 James street.
Qeo. Johnson, 71 James street.
John Kennedy, 250 Broome street.
Hugh Kelley, 13 Desbrosses street.
John Kennedy, 250 Broome street.
Hugh Kelley, 211 Danes street.
Edward Konnedy, 20 Clarke street.

Hugh Kelley, 211 Duane street. Edward Konnedy, 20 Clarke street. Joseph Lucas, 105 apring street, Michael Loftes, 107 Spring street. Arthur Lyail, 216 Broadway. Peter Ludiman, 83 West Broadway. John Lynch, 27 Harrison street. Arthur Lyail, 216 Broadway.
Peter Ludiman, 83 West Broadway.
John Lynch, 27 Harrison street.
Patrick Lysacht, 474 Peari street
Joseph Lyon, 697 Broadway.
Nicholas Meyers, 427 Spring Street.
William Milly, 30 Giver street.
Gebhard Menkin, 259 West street.
John T. Meyers, 61 West Broadway.
Luke McHernott, 348 Greenwich street.
Herman Miller, 163 Church street.
Edward McCartly, 237 West street.
Thomas McLand, 21 Oak street.
Edward McCartly, 217 Oak street.
Edward McCartly, 217 Oak street.
Edward Murray, 114 Roosevelt street.
William Mohan, 103 West Houston street.
Henry Miller, 83 West Broadway.
John McCumbridge, 163 Wooster street.
John Moll, 202 Spring street.
John West Houston street.
John Monkin, 259 South street.
John Woll, 202 Spring street.
Stephen J. Conner, 482 Broome street.
John O'Brien, 76 Laight street.
William Pollice, 501 Broome street.
Thomas Pendegrast, 54 Greene street.
Adam Ritchie, 444 Broome street.
Henry Black, 180 Laurens street.
Henry Risck, 180 Laurens street.
Henry Slack, 180 Laurens street.
Robert Sharp, 73 Cortlandt street.
Henry Tucker, 65 West Broadway.
Joseph Turner, 40 Thomas street.
Henry Fienker, 64 West Broadway.
Richard Uffelman, 399 Greenwich street.
Henry Fienker, 64 West Broadway.
Joseph Wintling, 40 Thomas street.
Henry Fienker, 64 West Broadway.
Claus Yost, 42 Leonard street.
All these parties are under bail in the sum of \$100 cach.

Loss of a Prize Steamer with a Battery of Artillery.

Bosron, May 19, 1862.

The bark Wild Gazelle, which arrived here to day from Ship Island, reports that the prize steamer P. C. Wallis, while on the way from Ship Island to New Orleans, with a battery of artillery on board, sprang aloas and sunk. The crew were saved by the gunboat Saxen.

Shocking Tragedy in Philadelphia.

PHILADELHIA, May 19, 1862.

A shocking tragedy occurred this morning in the Twentieth ward. A German tailor, named Peter Chertron, shot his wife and then committed suicide.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.
CURACOA—Bark Venus—Wm Emmerson, Jr, Riehd Hoyer.
ARREYO, PR—Brig Wm Mason—Thos and James Hutchinson, engineers.

Nassat, PR.—Brig Lucy Darling.—Mrs and Miss Hazzard,
Mr and Mrs Disney, Mr and Nrs Sheppard, Mrs Smith and
three children, Mrs Jenzius, Mrs Mecker, Mesers Keily, Coleman, Loovis, Longmire, Jr, Capt Maey, Mr Hyan, Mrs Plattand two children, Capt Brown. VERA CRUE—French war steamer Montezuma—Vice Admi-ral Jurien la Graviere.

TANTICO—Schr Zerro Colorado de Vella—Joseph, 3 ——, Mr Koop.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Port of New York, May 19, 186%. 83- SEE PIFTH PAGE.

ARRIVED.

Bark Isabella (Brem), A Be Haras, Bremen, April 7, with mise and 35 passengers, to O-tricks & Co.

Schr Zerro Colorado (Mex), the Vella, Tampico, April 22, with goat skins, to M Escheverra & Co. May 12, of Frying Pan Shoats, was boarded by U.S. steamer Dawn, Cleary, cruising, all well; 15th, lat 55, 1on 75, spoke schr E & DeHart, for Baitimore.

BELOW.

A Prussian bark, name unknown. Wind at sunset N, very light.

Taxrico, April 22-no Am vessei in po

American Ports.

SALEM, May 10—Arr schr Saml Nash, Thompson, Calais for NYork, Way 17—Arr schop Margaret E Wells, Baker, P. 12 wes.